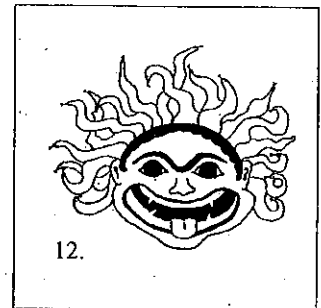
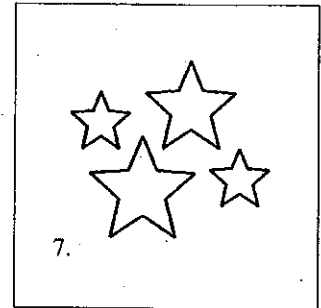


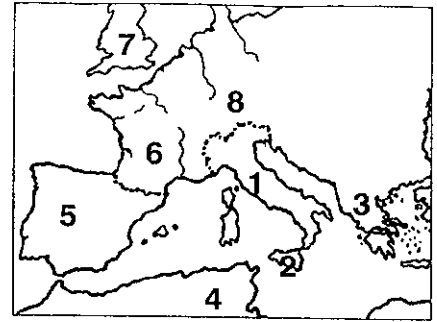
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Equi sub arbore stant. A) near the tree B) under the tree C) away from the tree D) around the tree
2. Tacē, Marce! Semper tū clāmās. A) I am shouting B) you are shouting C) she is shouting D) they are shouting
3. Pūblius est amicus \_\_\_\_\_. A) bonus B) bona C) bonam D) bonōs
4. Marcus miser est quod equōs nōn videt. A) and B) although C) where D) because
5. Nympha nautis cantābat. A) was singing B) sings C) will sing D) to sing
6. Servi \_\_\_\_\_ ad villam portant. A) statuae B) statuārum C) statuīs D) statuās
7. Quot stellae sunt in pictūrā? A) trēs B) quattuor C) quīnque D) sex
8. Tullia est filia rēgīnae. A) the queen B) with the queen C) of the queen D) by the queen
9. Quis est puer in hortō? A) What B) Who C) Where D) Why
10. Your teacher asks, "Quid est nōmen tibi?" What would be the best response? A) Sōl lūcet B) Valē C) Marcus D) Quattuor
11. Senātōrēs in Cūriā sedent. A) are sitting B) were sitting C) will sit D) sat
12. What is the Gorgon doing in the picture? A) dormit B) linguam dēmonstrat C) in caelō volat D) cum virō pugnat
13. Parāte, servī, cibum in culinā! A) Prepare B) I prepare C) They are preparing D) To prepare
14. Pirāta dicit, "Dā mihi pecūniam!" A) Give us B) Give me C) Give him D) Give them
15. Magistra discipulōs in scholam laetē vocat. A) happily B) are happy C) is happy D) happiness
16. Timēmus ambulāre in viā. A) we were walking B) to walk C) they are walking D) walk
17. Poēta fābulam dē bellō nārrābat. A) war B) to the war C) in the war D) about the war
18. What do you see in the picture? A) Puella cantat. B) Puella in silvā ambulat. C) Puella stilum tenet. D) Puella in rīvō natat.
19. Sunt multa templa in Forō Rōmānō. A) There is B) We are C) There are D) You are
20. Julius Caesar was assassinated in XLIV B.C. A) 34 B) 44 C) 54 D) 64
21. Crispus est gladiātor. Ubi pugnat? A) in amphitheātrō B) in hortō C) in culinā D) in templo
22. What garment did all men, women, and slaves in ancient Rome normally wear? A) stola B) toga C) tunica D) palla
23. Māter duās filiās et trēs filiōs habet. Quot liberī sunt? A) VIII B) VI C) V D) IV
24. Quis erat pater Rōmulī et Remī? A) Pluto B) Mars C) Neptune D) Mercury
25. The behavior of lunatics was thought to be influenced by the A) moon B) mountains C) sea D) sun



26. Rome is often called the Eternal City. What number is **Rome** on the map?  
A) 1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
27. Greece had much influence upon the civilization of Rome. What number is **Greece** on the map? A) 1 B) 3 C) 4 D) 6
28. Which abbreviation means "pay attention?" A) N.B. B) etc. C) S.P.Q.R. D) e.g.
29. On an old map, the phrase **terra incognita** indicates A) unknown land B) long river  
C) mountain chain D) inland sea
30. The Greek god of the sun, music, and prophecy is \_\_\_\_\_. A) Hermes B) Zeus  
C) Poseidon D) Apollo



# READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## A FARMER AND HIS HARVEST

*This is a story about a farmer who is trying to harvest his grain.*

Agricola agrum habet. In agrō est frūmentum et agricola frūmentum cūrat. Mox agricola frūmentum secābit.

Agricola in agrō cum filiō est. Agricola filiō dicit, "Frūmentum est mātūrum. Amicōs vocābō et mihi auxilium ferent." Agricola miser est quod amicī nōn veniunt.

Tum agricola ad agrum cum filiō iterum venit. Agricola filiō dicit, "Amicī nōn veniunt. Propinquōs vocābō. Mihi auxilium ferent." Iterum agricola miser est quod propinquī nōn veniunt.

Agricola in agrum cum filiō iterum venit. Agricola dīcit, "Amicī et propinquī nōn veniunt. Crās ego ipse frūmentum secābō."

Agricola frūmentum secat et pānem facit. Pānem edunt et agricola dīcit, "Pānis est optimus quod ego ipse meum frūmentum secāvī."

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

- 1 **frūmentum** = grain
- 2 **mox** = soon; **secō, secāre** = cut down
- 3
- 4 **mātūrum** = ripe; **vocābō** = I will call
- 5 **auxilium ferent** = they will bring help
- 6
- 7 **iterum** = again
- 8 **Propinquōs** = relatives
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 **Crās** = tomorrow; **ipse** = myself
- 13
- 14 **pānem** = bread
- 15 **edunt** = eat; **optimus** = very good
- 16 **secāvī** = have cut down

31. What is the meaning of **in agrō** (line 1)? A) of the field B) from the field C) to the field D) in the field
32. Quis cūrat frūmentum (lines 1-2)? A) propinquus B) amīcus C) filiū D) agricola
33. Who is with the farmer in his field (line 3)? A) his wife B) his horse C) his son D) his friends
34. What is the best translation of **secābit** (line 2)? A) was cutting down B) will cut down C) has cut down D) cuts down
35. In line 4, whom does the farmer call on first to help with the grain? A) his son B) his wife C) his relatives D) his friends
36. Why is the farmer sad (lines 5-6 and 9-10)? A) It is always raining B) No one will help him cut down his grain  
C) His relatives stole all his grain D) His horse ran away
37. From line 8 we learn that A) the farmer will call upon relatives for help B) the farmer does not like his family  
C) the farmer wants to sell his grain at market D) the farmer needs to help his friends
38. In lines 12-13, what does the farmer decide to do about his ripe grain? A) He will wait for his friends to come  
B) He will wait for his relatives to come C) He will set fire to his grain D) He will cut down the grain himself
39. Why does the farmer think his bread is very good (lines 15-16)? A) He cut down the grain himself  
B) He bought the bread at the store C) His friends brought him bread D) He can share the bread with his son
40. The lesson Aesop is trying to teach in this fable is A) Anything worth doing is worth doing well.  
B) The early bird catches the worm. C) If you want something done, do it yourself. D) Treat others as you wish to be treated.